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harmony invitation to the Republicans. Then it proceeded to appoint as its conferees delegates avowedly hostile to any candidacy except that of Colonel Roosevelt.

Those named by Chairman Robbins were George W. Perkins, Governor Hiram H. Johnson, Horace Wilkinson, Charles J. Bonaparte and John M. Parker.

Republicans Opposed to T. R.
The Republican convention, accepting the Progressive proposal, named a conference committee just about as unprejudiced in its choice. As members Chairman Harding named Senators Smoot, Crane, Borah, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of New York, and ex-Representative A. R. Johnson, of Ohio. Of these three are rated as strong Hughes men. One as bitterly anti-Roosevelt, and one for Burton.

Despite the convening of the conference committee, Chairman Hillis of the Republican National Committee said late last night that the Republican convention would proceed to the making of nominations "right off the bat" to-morrow.

Before the committees met several prominent Progressives had a talk with Colonel Roosevelt over the telephone. After that they laid much stress on the fact that they had no committee might happen to do should be construed as binding on the Progressive convention.

Outcome in Doubt.
What will come of the meeting is only conjecture. For the time being it has introduced an element of uncertainty into the situation. Those who were hopeful of some success pointed out last night that the Progressives were in a position to offer some concessions.

Hughes supporters declared it could not prevent the nomination of the justly elected President. They said, however, that to delay the convention's action, would be to delay the election of a President. Few here believe, however, that an agreement can be reached, even on Hughes. While Colonel Roosevelt has not definitely expressed himself on the justice, the wording of his message this afternoon was felt to indicate that he would not support him. The message is taken as a plea for postponement to the last minute, but an ultimatum of a determination to head a third ticket unless some harder fighter than Hughes can be found. Since the Colonel has no dark horse to present, and his friends have rejected all the men suggested by the Republicans, this is taken to mean that union can come.

Moose Leaders Gain Another Day for Harmony Conferences

Chicago, June 8. Another day for work with the Republicans for harmony was won by the Progressive leaders in a three-hour fight in the convention this afternoon. Often during that time it seemed that the radicals would get out of hand and nominate Colonel Roosevelt at once, destroying all chance of peace through the conciliation committee which had been arranged by the leaders and is at work to-night. In the end the leaders prevailed, and they have to-night a fair margin of safety. A plan for an evening session was abandoned, and the platform will hold the attention of the delegates for a few hours while the Republicans are getting started to-morrow.

The gain of time, however, does not mean any weakening on the part of the majority of the delegates to nominate Roosevelt eventually. They are merely giving the Republicans time to agree to this they have little idea of accepting any one else. Several of the leaders are hoping that they can finally win an indoor fight for Hughes, but the Republicans name him, but they are few and far from confident. It seemed to-night that only Roosevelt could win the fighting Moose to Hughes. Efforts are being made to induce him to come here and do it, though it is not certain that he favors Hughes. Even with his efforts, it seems likely that a part of the party will refuse to support the justice.

T. R. Message Brings Harmony.
The victory for another effort toward harmony was greatly aided by the reading of a message from Colonel Roosevelt, in which he urged the Republicans and Progressives alike to forget all past differences, which he declared "sink into nothingness" compared with the present crisis, and to unite "for the safety and honor of our country."

Other outstanding features of the second day's session were the continued enthusiasm of the delegates and agitators, the reading of the powerful message from Colonel Roosevelt urging unity and firmness for patriotic reasons, the sweeping victory for woman suffrage, "by both Federal and state action," and the appointment of a committee of five to confer with the Republicans' committee of five. Every mention of Roosevelt's name was cheered to the echo and all the prominent Bull Moose leaders were given a hearty welcome.

There was a tenseness about the gathering that was felt by every one in the big auditorium, delegates and spectators alike. At times, particularly during the early hours of the afternoon, it seemed as though nothing the leaders could do would prevent the delegates from taking the bit in their teeth and nominating Roosevelt without further delay.

only on himself—and the Republican leaders have declared flatly that they will not agree to that.

T. R. Only Harmony Hope.
The one hope of complete harmony lies in Roosevelt himself. No one else could induce all the Progressives to support even Hughes. There is still a chance to-night that he will come here and make the plea to the convention in person. While he refused to address the Republican convention unless he were invited by a vote of all the members, his friends here hope that he will listen to the plea that he come in the interests of harmony.

The stage is set for the final act. The Republican convention cleared up all minor business almost ready to go. The vote on the nomination the first thing to-day. Save for the final meeting of the committee to-night, negotiations have been ended, and the "old guard" apparently has won the full control it gained through Roosevelt's refusal to enter the primaries last spring, in deciding on a nominee in the old-fashioned bedroom conference style.

Favorite Sons Less Hopeful.
Probably the man will be Hughes—his managers are claiming. But he will go through on the third ballot, and the rest of the "old guard" apparently has decided that his nomination will do the most to embarrass Roosevelt.

Also, since there is little chance of Progressive support, the other candidates are far from keen to enter a losing race. There is even much doubt here whether Hughes would enter it. The Progressives, too, have almost cleared up. The radicals, who wished to force Roosevelt's nomination at once, tried it to-day but failed, and the conservative wing is in control to-night. But there is no disagreement among the delegates as to the final outcome—only a few of the leaders are willing to accept Hughes, the rest want Roosevelt.

The day's work was the adopting of platforms. That of the Progressives, of course, carried Roosevelt's doctrine. That of the "Republicans" was in the usual style—a compromise. Any hope that the party would rise above the issues of the day, and make a political document, and really meet the great issues, was disappointed.

The platform is full of sounding phrases, and speaks more of social justice than of the issues of 1912. It mentions the army and navy, foreign policy or divided loyalty at home it says nothing more than Wilson himself might say.

Mexico is the one exception. Otherwise the platform makes no issues based on the last four years' history. It will remain for the candidate to raise an issue with Wilson if he wants one.

Strong Mexican Plank.
The day as a whole was even less like the last one, however, than the previous ones. The driving rain let up for a few minutes in the early evening and for a time there was a sound of bands and drums. But the darkness returned, and the Republicans' convention was without enthusiasm—the delegates were picked to be cold-blooded about doing whatever the bosses decide, and they could not warm up to one good cheer.

Sullen best describes the crowd—sullen over the failure of the harmony plans, sullen over the defeat starting of the delegates, sullen over the knowledge that it is their own hatred of Roosevelt and fear of facing direct issues that stand in the way of success. The delegates have laid down, whatever the consequences to the country—even to themselves. The one effort of all now is to fix the blame on the other fellow, if possible.

When the harmony committee was first suggested the Hughes men, under the leadership of Frank Hitchcock, refused to agree to it unless the proposition came from the Progressives. They explained they were not opposed to harmony, but wanted it to come in such a way that it would bind the Progressives and so help eliminate Colonel Roosevelt. After the resolution had been adopted and the committee appointed by the Republican convention Mr. Hitchcock declared that Justice Hughes looked more like a winner than ever.

As Chairman Harding announced the appointment of his committee there was one man on the platform who was a sardonic smile, and that was William Barnes, Jr., the "old guard" chieftain from New York. Barnes is perhaps the most violent opponent Colonel Roosevelt has, and he has never tried to conceal his feelings. He was opposed to the appointment of a committee to confer with the Progressives, and had declared that if he had his way it would never be named.

Henry J. Allen voiced the feeling of all when he said as he rose to speak: "I feel like a boy standing in a powder magazine with a lot of matches in my pocket."

Moose Will Go Half Way.
Every leader who was known to favor prompt and radical action without waiting to see what the Republicans did, was greeted by wild yells and roars of approval, while every motion calculated to hurry along the hour when they could name T. R. was also most enthusiastically cheered. It may be that they can be at last persuaded to induce Hughes, but it is clear that any attempt on the part of the Republicans to put over any stand-pat or "pussyfoot" candidate would mean only one thing—the nomination of Roosevelt on a third ticket. The Progressives are as anxious to reunite with the Republicans as the Republicans are to have them do so, but they do not propose to move more than half way.

The absurdity of the present system of dual control of the railroads by the Federal and state governments is pointed out, and it is urged that exclusive control of the railroads be placed in the hands of the Federal government.

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